

# The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 9318

第十八期

九月四日

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 19<sup>th</sup>, 1884.

二種

第十九期

[PRIOR \$2<sup>50</sup> PER MONTH]

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 17, DORA TULLY, British steamer, 1,290, Robert Young, Antwerp, Hamburg, and Manila 13th August. General ARNHOLD KARBERG & Co.

August 18, NINGPO, British steamer, 791, Wm. Potts, Shanghai 14th August. General SIEMSEN & Co.

August 18, CELEBES, Dutch steamer, 1,423, de Horne, Batavia and Saigon 12th August. General JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

August 18, LYDIA, German steamer, 1,160, L. Thyssen, Hamburg 30th June, Port Said 17th July, Penang 8th, and Singapore 16th August. General SIEMSEN & Co.

August 18, VOLNA, French steamer, 1,003, Lafont, Yokohama 10th August. Mails and General MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

August 18, PECHILI, British steamer, 850, Hunt Newchuan 10th and Chefoo 11th August. General JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

August 18, GUNHOUND, British steamer, 227, D. Scott, Pukhoi 12th and Macao 17th August. General ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

August 18, BANGALORE, British steamer, 1,309, J. P. Hassell, Bombay 2nd August. General P. & O. S. N. Co.

August 18, CONCORDIA, German bark, 652, C. Claussen, Singapore 7th August. General SIEMSEN & Co.

August 18, SNA LIPPLE, British 3-m. schooner, 187, Alfred Richter, Fremantle, W.A., 18th July. Sandalwood. SIEMSEN & Co.

August 18, NATAL, French steamer, 4,008, Poydenot, Shanghai 16th August. Mails and General MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

18TH AUGUST.

ANONY, British str., for Canton.

Me-foo, American steamer, for Singapore.

Glovers, British steamer, for Singapore.

Peking, British steamer, for Shanghai.

Carl Ritter, German bark, for Whampoa.

DEPARTURES.

August 18, NESTON, British str., for London.

August 18, FLYING, British str., for Hoek.

August 18, NINGPO, British str., for Canton.

August 18, PUXING, British str., for Shanghai.

August 18, PECHILI, British str., for Canton.

August 18, MAR-FOO, Amer. str., for Singapore.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Volga, str., from Yokohama—For Hong- kong—Messrs. Ambrose and servant, Francisco Potoschi, 7 Martines and 2 Chinos. For Singapore—Japanes. For London—2 Japanese.

For Ningpo, str., from Shanghai—34 Chinese.

For Macao, str., from Batavia and Saigon—Mr. G. Rosenbach, 32 Chinese.

For Lydia, str., from Hamburg, &c.—12 Chinese from Singapore.

For Goliath, str., from Pakhoi and Macao—45 Chinese.

For Bangalore, str., from Dumbay—One R. N. seaman and 10 Chinese.

For Asia, str., from Shanghai—For Hong- kong—Messrs. C. G. Smith and Hart, one French seaman and one Chinese. For Mar- solles—Messrs. Ch. Oberweck, Matthy, Seison, and Rev. A. Fasco.

REPORTS.

The British 2-m. schooner Sea Ripple reports had light winds and pleasant weather throughout the passage.

The British steamer Nippy reports from date until arrival experienced bad weather, moderate S.W. winds with very dark ominous looking weather. Passed H.M.S. Vigilant to the North of the Lannocks.

The German steamer Lydia reports left Ham- burg on the 20th, and arriving at Port Said on the 17th, and at Peking on the 18th of August. Moderate moonsoon and fine weather for the whole voyage.

FOOCHOW SHIPPING.

JULY—ARRIVALS.

29. Benlarig, British str., from Shanghai.

29. Linant, H.B.M., gunboat, from Chefoo.

29. Taku, British str., from Hongkong.

29. Vigilant, H.B.M., 4-m. gunboat.

29. Merlant, British str., from Shanghai.

29. Guthrie, British str., from Hongkong.

30. Aspic, French gunboat, from a cruise.

31. Lutic, French gunboat, from Choofo.

31. Dugay Trouin, Fr. cruiser, from a cruise.

31. Namas, British str., from Hongkong.

31. Monocacy, U.S. gunboat, from Shanghai.

31. Sapphire, British cruiser, from Amoy.

4. Vigilant, Brit. distrig., from Amoy.

4. Huc-shin, Chinese str., from Shanghai.

4. Patroclus, British str., from Shanghai.

4. Changkow, British str., from Hongkong.

5. Thales, British str., from Hongkong.

5. Vipere, French gunboat, from a cruise.

5. Scione, French transport, from Hongkong.

5. Taku, British str., from Hongkong.

7. Portia, British str., from Shanghai.

7. Sir Kolge, British bark, from Shanghai.

7. Old HIGHLAND WHISKY.

WE have appointed Messrs. OVERBECK & Co. of Shanghai, Sole Agents for the sale of our OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY in China and Hongkong.

Kilmarnock, 16th November, 1883.

JOHN WALKER & SONS.

For Sale at 98 per Case of 120 Bottles.

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1884.

PORTRLAND CEMENT J. B. WHITE & BROS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

HOLLIDAY WISE & CO.

Hongkong, 11th April 1883.

NOTICES ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.

(Per their usual Advice.)

Bernice (s.)—Hongkong July 1

Iligbigen (s.)—Shanghai July 1

Glenlyon (s.)—Shanghai July 2

Forchuk (s.)—Sakien July 2

Ghaze (s.)—Hankow July 2

Glenlyon (s.)—Hankow July 2

Opakack (s.)—Hankow July 2

Saigon July 2

Ghaze (s.)—Shanghai July 2

Ghaze (s.)—Shanghai July 2

W. BOYD & CO.

Amoy, 1st July, 1884.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN ANDREW has this Day

been admitted a Partner in our FIRM.

1. The best means for Advertising among the Chinese.

It has been established upwards of TWENTY YEARS, and enjoys the largest *home* & *circula-*

*tion* of any Chinese paper in the Southern

China. It is carefully edited by an expert

Chinese Scholar, and contains *Local and Inter-*

*national* *Commercial* *Intelligence*.

For Advertising, please obtain the

Office, Wyndham Street, Hongkong; or from

the different Agents.

THE CHINESE DAILY PRESS.

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## NOTICE

A. S. WATSON AND CO. FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and His Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS

PREFUMERS, PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS, DRUGGISTS' SURDYMEN.

AND CERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED.

PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

part we learn that the land lines were once more unworkable. Of course the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company are not in any way responsible for the thickcoming typhoons or depressions according to the Government Astronomer—but they might nevertheless do something to provide against this contingency. When the cable was laid, probably no one foresaw how often the communication would be interrupted along the land line from Bolinao to Manila. Had foresight been exercised, the end of the cable would have never been landed at Bolinao, as the Telegraph Company has no doubt are this found out to their cost. The land lines are attached to miserably weak poles, and the least squall lays them low. We are given to understand that the Philippine Government would not raise the slightest objection to the cable being brought down to Manila Bay, and it would be a great advantage to the inhabitants of that port and to those firms in Hongkong doing business with the Philippines if the Company would make splice and remove their headquarters from Bolinao to Manila. The Company would speedily find the advantage of this arrangement in increased business and freedom from interruptions.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS. Communications on Entomological subjects should be addressed to "The Editor, The Daily Press," the Manager, and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions, which are not ordered for a fixed period, will be continued until discontinued.

Orders for extra copies of the "Daily Press" should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, August 19th, 1884.

"The troubles that afflict the just in number many, be" is doubtless the reflection of Li Hung-chang, Viceroy of Chihli. His treaty with Captain Fournier raised a furious outcry among his enemies, and it has been capitalized by the action of the War Party at Peking. The Viceroy's appointment as High Commissioner to negotiate a settlement with M. Péterson, the French Minister, was, doubtless, at the instigation of his foes, and Tseu Kwo-chuan deputed to undertake the task instead. Probably Li was thankful for this seeming slight, as it relieved him of grave responsibility. Another ground of impeachment against Li Hung-chang has been the comparative unpreparedness of China for a struggle. The control of large sums of money was, it was urged by his critics, given to him to enable him to place the Empire in a position to do foreign invasion, and he has not redeemed his pledge, though money has been expended freely on arms, munitions of war, gunboats, and fortifications. This accusation the Viceroy met with success, we presume. He could point to the war material accumulated; he could

show a fair number of disciplined troops; and he could demonstrate that the army generally were far better armed; while the Government also now possessed quite a host of small men-of-war, some of them heavily armed. But his opponents have found a new indictment against him. The sale of the property of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company to Messrs. Russell &amp; Co., which was sanctioned and directed by the Viceroy of Chihli, has caused much real or professed indignation in Peking, and it is stated that he is being impeached by a host of Censors. This attack seems to be a formidable one, for one telegram from Tientsin says the Viceroy is being seriously threatened. The populace at Tientsin are also against the Viceroy, not doubt stirred thereto by his detractors. A private letter from Tientsin, from which the "Daily News" quotes, says that there is still great excitement among the natives about the sale of the China Merchants' Company's steamers and property. The writer adds: "that the transaction is likely to get a number of officials degraded and punished, that Li will be attacked on all sides, and that he bitterly regrets the sale and is trying to recall it. Some say that Li's only chance is to try and prove—if he can—that the transaction in question partook more of the nature of an hypothesis than of an actual sale." In spite of all this rumpus, however, there is little likelihood, we think, of any attempt being made to repurchase the property of the China Merchants' Company. The Company was heavily in debt, and business was bad, while the very imminent contingency of a war with France made it possible that some of the vessels would be taken by the French. Moreover a good price was offered for the fleet and property, and the amplest security given for payment. Li Hung-chang was himself very largely interested in the Company, and knew what he was doing when he ordered the sale. He knew what the Company had done in the past; he had excellent means of forming an accurate opinion of what were its prospects in the future. But however well judged the transaction, the enemies of the Viceroy saw a good opportunity for making it a lever for a few strokes upon him. The disappearance of the Droning from the merchant shipping in China ports is conveniently used as a reproach against the Viceroy, and he is denounced as unpatriotic and selfish, careful only of his own interests, while ready to sacrifice those of others. In the present temper of the Government it is possible that the Company may achieve some success, and compel Li Hung-chang to retire from office, that is, supposing he bows to the Imperial mandate. But the War Party will do well not to press the Viceroy of Chihli too hard, or in self-defence he may turn upon them and achieve a revolution by a coup d'état in Peking. Even a war will turn, and the great Viceroy is not nearly so long-suffering as that typically most helpless of all God's creatures.

Great complaints reach us from Manila of the frequency with which telegraphic communication between that port and the outside world is interrupted. The constantly recurring typhoons which visit the Philippines seldom avoid the north of Luzon altogether, and as often they prostrate the telegraph line between Bolinao and Manila. Not long ago the community at Manila were deprived of the use of the telegraph for a whole week, and by the last advices from that in Annam.

The Agent informs us that the Oriental and Oriental steamer Oceanic, with American mail, left San Francisco for this port old Yokohama on the 7th instant.

How profitable it is to keep Chinese gunboats for the thickcoming typhoons or depressions according to the Government Astronomer—but they might nevertheless do something to provide against this contingency. When the cable was laid, probably no one foresaw how often the communication would be interrupted along the land line from Bolinao to Manila. Had foresight been exercised, the end of the cable would have never been landed at Bolinao, as the Telegraph Company has no doubt are this

found out to their cost. The land lines are attached to miserably weak poles, and the least squall lays them low. We are given to understand that the Philippine Government

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We have to acknowledge receipt of the August number of the *K. N. T. S. Journal*.The Ocean Steamer Company's steamer *Antenor*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 16th inst. for this port and Shanghai.We have to acknowledge receipt of a pamphlet containing a Review by Mr. F. E. P. Fawcett of the "Chapter on Painting" in *L'Art Japonais* by L. Goude.The Agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) inform us that the steamer *Jardine*, from London, left Singapore for this port on Sunday, and is due here on or about the 25th inst.The Chinese steel corvette *Tao-ku* and the corvette *Kai-ki* started on the 17th instant from Wuchow for Keelung, in obedience to orders from His Excellency Taing Kwo-chuan. We note by a Shanghai contemporary that the taking of Keelung by the French Chinese Authorities at Foochow have determined to remove all the machinery in the Arsenal to the interior.

A British contemporary states that the first of these two battles arranged between the Earl of Ellesmere, Elbow, and the Australian Team now in England had resulted in a draw. Farnham is said to have favoured the colonial cause.

The *Shen-pao* says:—In the 2nd moon of this year (March) a *tsu-kuo* named Tsoo was depurated by the Superintendent of Trade for the South Seas to take charge of Tls. 40,000 treasure and a few hundred cases of gunpowder for the troops of *Hai-fu*, *Emperor of Yunnan*, and gunpowder had been written by boat at Yunnan. The *tsu-kuo* of the province, when the *tsu-kuo* right-powder was in some way impeded and a terrible explosion occurred. The next day a speech was made for the boat, but it had been blown to atoms. The *tsu-kuo* Tsoo and 27 others were killed, blown to pieces. The author of the boat was sent spinning on the city walls and in its fall injured two persons.The *Shen-pao* of the 16th inst. gives the following particulars of the loss of the *Annie*, received by telegraph from *Baria*:—The German three-masted schooner *Annie*, which left Hongkong on the 10th July for Bangkok, and which on board Captain Moller, Mr. Mullendorff, and a crew of 20 men, was blown to pieces. The *Annie* was taxed severely while struggling into a gale and uncertain life; and being shocked in her birth there is not sufficient duty procurable to pay the expenses of collection. May all custom houses that barter trade perish likewise from iniquity!The British steamer *Forrester*, from Manila and the Dutch steamer *Stad Utrecht*, from Java, were placed in quarantine at Saigon, the former having answered the interrogatories of the French Consul at Manila, and the second because a passenger had died on board. The *Calcutta* arrived here yesterday.The *Shen-pao* says:—A wealthy Chinese firm in Macao have sent home for improved smelting apparatus in order to extract silver from the tin ore, which by the present primitive mode is lost.The firm have smelting works in Macao, and yet add to their profits by going to the *Yunnan* for composition.The British steamer *Forrester*, from Manila and the Dutch steamer *Stad Utrecht*, from Java, were placed in quarantine at Saigon, the former having answered the interrogatories of the French Consul at Manila, and the second because a passenger had died on board. 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This means, we presume, that foreign owned vessels will be permitted to load and discharge the concessions the Government may be inclined to make for the promotion of commerce.The following points gain ground that the Government contemplates the opening of Otaru, a port on the west coast of Yezo, and close to the rich gold fields of Hidaka; as one of the harbours which, not included among treaty ports will not be open for available for general purposes in chartered foreign ships. It sincerely hope that this will be for the sake of the *Yezo* people.

The following gentlemen were unhampered by the law:—Messrs. G. Ferguson, J. P. de Costa, M. E. S. Peraire, G. J. W. Croker, D. F. de Ro, Marcel H. Clark, and W. G. Humphreys.

THE JAPAN GAZETTE.

The *Japan Gazette* says:—A report is current that during the typhoon a good port is in about the coast, and most sheltered position on the west coast, will shortly be made available for foreign trade.

This means, we presume, that foreign owned vessels will be permitted to load and discharge the concessions the Government may be inclined to make for the promotion of commerce.

The *Japan Mail* translates from the *Chosun* the following news from Loosung:—The people have now become entirely reclusive to their changed condition, and have adopted the old clan system of administration. As many as two hundred of the inhabitants have gone to China, with the object of paying the Chinese Government to restore the old system. Not long ago, about a hundred of the old system, and fifty returned from China, and spread the news that so soon as the *Yezo* people had settled the dispute with the Japanese, he will send a number of men to the Japan Sea, and make an application to the Japanese Government for a loan to build a fortification on the subject of *Yezo*.The *Japan Mail* translates from the *Chosun* the following news from Loosung:—The people have now become entirely reclusive to their changed condition, and have adopted the old clan system of administration. As many as two hundred of the inhabitants have gone to China, with the object of paying the Chinese Government to restore the old system. Not long ago, about a hundred of the old system, and fifty returned from China, and spread the news that so soon as the *Yezo* people had settled the dispute with the Japanese, he will send a number of men to the Japan Sea, and make an application to the Japanese Government for a loan to build a fortification on the subject of *Yezo*.The *Japan Mail* translates from the *Chosun* the following news from Loosung:—The people have now become entirely reclusive to their changed condition, and have adopted the old clan system of administration. As many as two hundred of the inhabitants have gone to China, with the object of paying the Chinese Government to restore the old system. Not long ago, about a hundred of the old system, and fifty returned from China, and spread the news that so soon as the *Yezo* people had settled the dispute with the Japanese, he will send a number of men to the Japan Sea, and make an application to the Japanese Government for a loan to build a fortification on the subject of *Yezo*.The *Japan Mail* translates from the *Chosun* the following news from Loosung:—The people have now become entirely reclusive to their changed condition, and have adopted the old clan system of administration. As many as two hundred of the inhabitants have gone to China, with the object of paying the Chinese Government to restore the old system. Not long ago, about a hundred of the old system, and fifty returned from China, and spread the news that so soon as the *Yezo* people had settled the dispute with the Japanese, he will send a number of men to the Japan Sea, and make an application to the Japanese Government for a loan to build a fortification on the subject of *Yezo*.The *Japan Mail* translates from the *Chosun* the following news from Loosung:—The people have now become entirely reclusive to their changed condition, and have adopted the old clan system of administration. As many as two hundred of the inhabitants have gone to China, with the object of paying the Chinese Government to restore the old system. Not long ago, about a hundred of the old system, and fifty returned from China, and spread the news that so soon as the *Yezo* people had settled the dispute with the Japanese, he will send a number of men to the Japan Sea, and make an application to the Japanese Government for a loan to build a fortification on the subject of *Yezo*.The *Japan Mail* translates from the *Chosun* the following news from Loosung:—The people have now become entirely reclusive to their changed condition, and have adopted the old clan system of administration. As many as two hundred of the inhabitants have gone to China, with the object of paying the Chinese Government to restore the old system. Not long ago, about a hundred of the old system, and fifty returned from China, and spread the news that so soon as the *Yezo* people had settled the dispute with the Japanese, he will send a number of men to the Japan Sea, and make an application to the Japanese Government for a loan to build a fortification on the subject of *Yezo*.

in illusions if he thinks that a service of any use whatever can be formed by the very best foreign naval instructors if the instructors are subordinated to the caprices, ignorance, and brutalities of a committee with little brief authority, but with enough power to condemn the educational efforts of English, French, or German experts to train Chinese officers and men in the ways of discipline. The same with the Chinese army. No Chinese troops can be trained to the exigencies of modern warfare, because the sole power of direction must always be vested in some ignorant and incompetent mandarin.

The life of a foreigner and his dependents is one of constant vexation. He cannot improve the sub-officers and men because any improvement would manifest a manifest exposure of the ignorance of the Chinese General or Admiral. If the foreigner is zealous, and appears for support in high places, he is at once regarded as an enemy by the Chinese in command. A single act of indiscretion or omission by the Admirals can be condemned or sanctioned by the Admirals. He may propose a certain course of discipline, such as strict gunnery drill, firing at marks, sailing in station, etc., but the Admiral is sure to be averse. Then the officer must look on and see squeezing, or what we call peccadilloes, going on in coal hills, wages, stores, etc., and must say nothing. The crew and officers cook all day and eat all night. From the morning to the gally-boy all the porters are fresh on the decks, and runabout in unseaworthy. The cabin is kept dirty, and complaint is useless. The Admiral and his officers are uncleanly or untidy. The Admiral likes to have his fat corporation in hot weather just as a Shanghai shopkeeper does, and robust is received with insult.

The consequence is, there is no navy and, no admiral. There are some who are discontented and intrusted with command, and there are no land various mobs of men with rifles. If the French come to be earnest, and send out a sufficient force, all the Chinese squadrons and Chinese forts will count nothing against a well-trained enemy.—N. C. Daily News Correspondent.

## NEWCHWANG.

4th August.

There has been a great cholera scare, especially since the death of a respected member of the foreign community; but we hope now the danger has past, reports from the native quarters where the mortality has been very great. The religious, Catholic, have proved to be the most resolute, and a deacon, not to say deacon—*forclafoladous* “mobs,” seem to be the most repugnant to the Chinese officiating priests. If you have an objectionable drain, fill it with carbolic and the wells will soon be cleared away. Should the cook be uncleanly, threaten him with the obnoxious remedy, and the next morning you will find the kitcheners are a new race. Chinese cooks should be well acquainted with diluted carbolic. It is cheap, and a remedy to the feelings of the inhabitants that the streets would be swept clean and made healthy. Whether it keeps off cholera is another question. Possibly many people fancy it does, and it is a great thing to believe that one can, safe, for really fear to apt to bring many evils.

MONSIEUR Ridel, Envoy de Philippopolis and Vicaria Apostolica de Corea died at Vannes on 20th June last. He was well known here and greatly respected by all who knew him. At the time of the great massacre in Korea (about 1866) Bishop Ridel, then an abbot, escaped with two other missionaries, and after several weeks of the greatest privation and hardships they got out of the inestimable *Monseigneur Ridel*, having mean-while been converted to the Roman Catholic faith, turned to Manchuria, and after many fruitless attempts managed to re-enter Korea in the garb of a mandarin. He again laboured for many years, and in 1877 was imprisoned and several times led to execution; but this did not take place, it is said, because the Queen of Korea provisionally happened to bring a son into the world. This however, suffered so severely that the foundation of the *Monseigneur Ridel* was unloved, and he had to leave for Europe two years ago. It is impossible to do justice to the great qualities of *Monseigneur Ridel*. He was an exceedingly handsome man, and so mild and gentle in disposition that it is not wonderful all hearts were drawn towards him. The *Chinese Dictionary* and *Grammar* published by the *Missions Etrangères* were composed by him. He was a man of great tact, a model of his example in virtue. It is extraordinary that Asiatics are converted by men like Bishop Ridel, whose life and death are the perfect examples of what is good and great in this world—and than whom it would be difficult indeed to find a better man in every sense of the word.

The news that the *Taung-ti* Yamen have three days' grace after the 1st instant is very quieting, but we know now that there will not be war at all. The *French* are to be commanding the entrance of the river, so as to be practised with shot and canons of ships are warned not to cross the line of fire. It is to be hoped that no vessel will be coming in just at the time, for they may not have notice of what is to take place. The guns are of large calibre, and one shot would be quite sufficient for any stranger. If the *French* intended to visit this port, the world would be in an untimely spirit. We all hope that a settlement of the Franco-Chinese dispute will be made in good time before the winter sets in as there is no protection whatever here, or any escape should the Colonial Government throw the responsibility of securing our lives and property of the French Republic. The Chinese cannot legally allow it to be murdered, and no doubt we should have a good right of action, when we have joined the great majority.—N. C. Daily News Correspondent.

A Paris newspaper contains the following advertisement:—“Found on Sunday last, a lace mitten, embroidered with pearls. If the person who lost it will be kind enough to leave the other at the office of this paper she will greatly oblige the person who found the first.” A stocking has been withdrawn in Edin-*mond*—*Monseigneur Ridel*. One of the attendants was seen by a cleaver to cut the lion's eye. While his right arm was inside the bars, one of the lions snapped at it, and tore off the arm at the elbow.

When *Hamlet* was recently produced at St. Louis, U.S.A., there were loud cries for the author. The manager of the theatre came forward and thanked the audience on behalf of the author, who, he said, was detained in New York on business.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 18th August.

Quotations are:—  
Malwa (New).—\$530 p. pd. allie. 1 to 3 catties.  
Tawa (Old).—\$70 to 14 to 21.  
Patan (New).—\$573 per chest.  
Patan (Old).—\$532 to \$535.  
Benzar (New).—\$724.  
Benzar (Old).—\$724.  
EXCHANGE.—  
Bank Bills, on demand. . . . . \$66.  
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight. . . . . \$83.  
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight. . . . . \$89.  
Credits, at 6 months' sight. . . . . \$94.  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight. . . . . \$94.  
Documentary Bills, at 3 months' sight. . . . . \$94.

ON PARIS.—  
Bank Bills, on demand. . . . . \$66.  
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight. . . . . \$83.  
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight. . . . . \$89.  
Credits, at 6 months' sight. . . . . \$94.  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight. . . . . \$94.

SHAKES.—  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—128 per cent. premium.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited.—\$50 per share.  
China Life Insurance Company's Shares.—\$50 per share, ex div.  
North China Insurance Co.'s Ls. 1,400 per share.  
Yao-tze Insurance Association.—Ls. 1371 per share.  
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited.—\$180 per share, ex div.

On Tai Lam Insurance Company, Limited.—Ls. 148 per share.  
Canton Insurance Office, Limited.—\$60 per share.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares.—\$40 per share.  
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares.—\$65 per share, Sale.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares.—\$8 per cent. premium. Sellers.  
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares.—\$60. Seller.

NOTICE.

## PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

## “DAILY PRESS” OFFICE.

Particular attention is given at the Establishment to COMMERCIAL and GENERAL Job PRINTING, every description of which is executed.

## IN THE BRITISH STYLE.

## SUCH PECIE

as will bear

## FAVOURABLE COMPARISON

## with

## ANY IN THE EAST.

## “DAILY PRESS” OFFICE

HONGKONG.

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## INSURANCES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE ASSURANCE ONLY.  
Purely mutual, all profits belong to Policyholders and appointments are made annually.

STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING

31st DECEMBER, 1883.

Accumulated Funds \$21,379,944.

Surplus over all liabilities

and reserves \$2,139,338.

to valuation made by

the Government.

Income for year 1883 \$2,719,599.

C. SETON LINDSAY,

Res. Manager.

Department of the East.

BIRLEY DALRYMPLE &amp; Co.

Agents, Hongkong.

1109

THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

156 &amp; 158, BROADWAY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to take applications for LIFE INSURANCE at reduced rates.

PUSTAU &amp; Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1884. [1115]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-ZEALAND.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING.

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDER.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company is prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE RISKS, at current rates, allowing the usual discounts.

ALEXANDER LEVY.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1884. [1488]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS RISKS at 1%, net per annum, and other INSURANCES at Current Rates.

AGENCIES AT all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and the Philippines.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1882. [731]

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on FIRST-CLASS GROWNS at 1% net per annum for Agents.

NORTON &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1881.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of \$50,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [10]

NOTICE.

WACHTERS' ROYAL CHARTER-HAMPSHIRE.

Permit to Her Majesty the Queen and to H. B. Highness the Prince of Wales by Special Appointment under a Warrant dated 7th March, 1881.

1 Dozen Quarts \$22.50.

2 Dozen Pints \$23.50.

Appy to ARNHOLD, KARBERG &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1883. [374]

FOR SALE.

C. H. A. M. P. A. G. N. E. HEDDEICK &amp; Co's. MONOPOL. CARLOWITZ &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1881. [1240]

FOR SALE.

SACCOMONE'S SHERRY—Bottled by Sir FREDERICK PERKINS, LONDON.

MANZANILLA.

Per case of 1 dozen quarts \$9.00.

LIGHT DRY.

Per case of 1 dozen quarts \$8.50.

Apply to W. G. HUMPHREYS &amp; Co.,

Bank Buildings,

Sales Agents for China.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1884. [1502]

FOR SALE.

W. H. A. F. E. I. D. S. I. E. C. K. S. CHAMPAGNE, 1850, WHITE SEAL \$19.

per case of 1 dozen quarts.

GRAND VIN CHATEAU LEOVILLE.

per case of 1 dozen quarts.

CHATEAU LAURE.

per case of 1 dozen quarts.

FONTE F. CANET.

per case of 1 dozen quarts.

PALMER MGAUX.

per case of 1 dozen quarts.

LONDON.

per case of 1 dozen quarts.

Also.

CUTLER, PALMER &amp; Co's.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

SIEMSEN &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1884. [18]

FOR SALE.

REAL SCHIEDAMSCHE JENEVER in Stou Bottles; also POMERANZEN BITTERS and SCHIEDAM SCHNAPS, PRIME BOURBOUT and RED CABBAGE, in Jars, and Salt HERRINGS, in tins.

SPORTING GUNS and RIFLES, REVOLVERS, and CAETRIDGES, SHOTS, &amp;c., &amp;c.

J. F. SCHIFFER.

21 and 23, Pottinger Street, Hongkong, 3rd April, 1884. [1889]

FOR SALE.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at all its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [854]

SUN FIRE FIFCE.

The Undersigned are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at the Reduced Tariff rates to the extent of \$50,000 on First-class Risks.

LINSTEAD &amp; DAVIS, Agents, Sun Fire Office.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1881. [13]

FOR SALE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED) \$1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LUM SIN SANG, Eng.

CHAN LI CHOI, Eng., Esq.

YONG PENG, Eng.

K. HOI CHUEN, Eng.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at all its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

No. 2, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [854]

SUN FIRE FIFCE.

The Undersigned are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at the Reduced Tariff rates to the extent of \$50,000 on First-class Risks.

LINSTEAD &amp; DAVIS, Agents, Sun Fire Office.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1881. [13]

FOR SALE.

THE PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at the following Rates:

On First-class European.

Tenants at 1% Net per annum.

On First-class Godowns, &amp; Merchandise stored therein at 1% Net per annum.

On Coal at 1% Net per annum.

On Petroleum in H-wooded Godowns at 1% Net per annum.

On First-class Chinese.

Tenants at 2% Net per annum.

Tenants at 24% Net per annum.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK &amp; Co., Agents for Phoenix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1881. [15]

FOR SALE.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.

A.D. 1730.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

MAINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLDIAY, WISE &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [11]

FOR SALE.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at current rates.

GILMAN &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [16]

## FOR SALE.

## FOR SALE.